

هكذا من الاحل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1972

Established 1837

ATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 10-15 (24-59). Tomorrow
17-24 (63-75). Wind: 10-15.
Temp. 10-15 (24-59). Tomorrow
17-24 (63-75). Wind: 10-15.
Temp. 10-15 (24-59). Tomorrow
17-24 (63-75). Wind: 10-15.

Austria	..... 5.5	Lebanon	..... 90 P.
Belgium	..... 12	Luxembourg	..... 12 P.
Denmark	..... 2 D.K.	Morocco	..... 1.30 D.
France	..... 1.45	Netherlands	..... 1 P.
Germany	..... 1 D.K.	Portugal	..... 2 H.K.
Greece	..... 1 D.K.	Spain	..... 1.30 P.
Great Britain	..... 1 D.K.	Sweden	..... 1.35 P.
India	..... 3.00	Switzerland	..... 1.30 S.F.
Iran	..... 1.50	Turkey	..... 1.50
Italy	..... 1.50	U.S. Military	..... 8.20
Japan	..... 1.50	Yugoslavia	..... 6 D.



Spitz crying after she won gold medal for in 100-meter freestyle, while Australia's Gold, who placed third, stands at attention.

Swims to 3d Gold Medal

Olympics yesterday, Mark Spitz of the United States won his third gold medal in swimming, and set another record in the 100-meter freestyle. Sandra Neilson, old Californian, won the 100-meter freestyle, as did finished third. Roland Mathias of East Germany won the 100-meter backstroke and Beverly Whitfield won the 200-meter backstroke.

Pakistan to Proceed Exchange of Territory

Aug. 29 (AP).—Pakistan, overcoming claims that had scuttled their eight-year pact, agreed today with India to exchange captured territory in the Punjab region. The exchange would be completed by mid-September. The official, however, said recognition is still under consideration. Until Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh, according to Indian officials, it will be impossible to discuss the eventual repatriation of nearly 90,000 Pakistani military and civilian prisoners captured in what is now Bangladesh.

Arafat's Position Put in Doubt

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (WP).—Reports of secret Arab efforts to reconcile Jordan's King Hussein and the Palestinian guerrillas as part of a Middle East peace settlement have provoked a sharp new cleavage within Palestinian ranks. The dispute not only is a setback for the unity program the guerrilla organizations adopted only four months ago, but also points up a growing challenge to the present leadership of the Palestinian movement, which reportedly came under strong internal criticism during the weekend.

Palestinian Guerrilla Unity Threatened by New Dispute

By Jim Hoagland
Hawatmeh, the leader of a small radical guerrilla group, for criticizing the Palestinian movement in an interview with a Lebanese newspaper. Mr. Hawatmeh said in the interview, published Sunday in al-Nahar, that Saudi Arabia has been attempting for six months to mediate between the Jordanians and "moderate" Palestinian elements as part of a plan for a separate Jordan-Israeli peace settlement. Neither King Hussein, "who does not recognize any role for the [Palestinian] resistance in Jordan or in the Gaza Strip," nor the Palestinians have responded favorably to the Saudi efforts, Mr. Hawatmeh indicated. King Hussein's army crushed the Palestinian groups in Jordan in a series of bloody battles in 1970 and 1971.

Sadat to Speak Friday

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will make an important speech on Friday, the first anniversary of the Federation of Arab Republics. The Middle East News Agency said today. Mr. Sadat is president of the presidential council of the federation, which comprises Egypt, Libya and Syria.

2 Officials For Brandt Quit Posts

Junior Ministers Paid by Publisher

BONN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today accepted the resignation of two junior ministers from his coalition government, after disclosures that they had received large sums of money from a rightist publishing house that retained them as advisers. Contracts with the junior ministers were discovered, apparently by chance, during a raid and search of the offices of the illustrated magazine Quick in connection with a legal investigation into the leakage of government secrets.

In Wake of Expulsion of Asians

Britain Freezes Loan to Ugandans

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The British government today froze a \$24.5 million loan to Uganda in a major financial move against the East African nation that has ordered the expulsion of most of its Asian citizens. A carefully worded Foreign Office statement, avoiding any criticism of Uganda, said: "A \$24.5 million loan program was agreed in principle last year. At the time when the present trouble developed it had not been agreed how the money should be paid. Action on the matter was then suspended, and that is still the position."

U.S. Army Spying on Civilians Found Wider Than Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee reported today that Army spying on civilians in the late 1960s had been "far more extensive than we had imagined" and also suggested that all the military dossiers and computer files might not have been destroyed, despite Pentagon promises to do so. The report, issued by the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, concluded that the far-reaching surveillance program was "utterly useless" to the Army in terms of its basic function—providing advance information on potential civil disturbances. "In fact," the report said, the program "was merely wasting time, money and manpower, and infringing on the rights of the citizens it was supposed to be safeguarding."

Kleindienst Vows Deep Probe in Bugging Case

By Sanford J. Ungar
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP).—Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst promised yesterday that the Justice Department's probe of the Watergate bugging affair would be "the most extensive, thorough and comprehensive investigation since the assassination of President Kennedy."



REFUGEES—While its owner holds halter, a cow takes one last longing look at its old pasture from a bus evacuating embattled Trang Binh during shelling last week.

U.S. Ships Raid Haiphong, Duel Red Guns, Boats

By Sydney H. Schanberg
SAIGON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Four U.S. Navy ships raided the port of Haiphong area Sunday after dark, shelling targets within two miles of the Haiphong city limits, the U.S. Navy command announced today. The ships came under heavy fire from North Vietnamese coastal batteries, the Navy reported, and some shells landed within 30 feet of one of the vessels, the guided-missile destroyer Robinson. But the Navy said there were no enemy hits and no casualties. As the American ships were pulling away at the end of the raid, two North Vietnamese torpedo boats appeared and at high speed set out in pursuit of the four American ships, the Navy said. As the boats began to close in on the American ships, the Navy said, the heavy cruiser Newport News turned its guns on them, sinking one enemy vessel. Shells from an American destroyer, the Rowan, hit the other North Vietnamese craft, setting it ablaze. The burning craft was later destroyed by bombs from an A-7 Corsair jet, one of the planes flying support for the mission.

Nixon to Send 12,000 GIs Home by Dec.

By Carroll Kilpatrick
SAN CLEMENTE, CALIF., Aug. 29 (WP).—President Richard M. Nixon announced today the order for withdrawal of 12,000 more American troops from Vietnam by Dec. 1 and declared he had no intention of halting the bombing before a negotiated settlement is reached. The President replied "absolutely not" when asked at a news conference on the lawn of his home whether he might call off the bombing before a settlement of the war. The implication was clear in what he said that little, if any, progress has been made in the recent private negotiations which national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger has held in Paris, but he declined to discuss the negotiations specifically. Recalling the bombing halt that President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered just before the 1968 election, Mr. Nixon said he had seen suggestions that he might, as an election eve gimmick halt the bombing.

Nixon Lengthens Lead to 64%-30% Over McGovern in Gallup Poll

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion
PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 29.—President Nixon has increased an already wide lead over his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern, in the latest Gallup "trial heat," conducted over the last weekend. The results of the latest survey are President Nixon 64 percent, Sen. McGovern 30 percent, undecided 6 percent. This compares with President Nixon 57 percent, Sen. McGovern 31 percent, undecided 12 percent, in the last survey (Aug. 5-12). The Nixon lead over Sen. McGovern is virtually the same as the lead President Lyndon B. Johnson held over his GOP opponent, Barry Goldwater, at a comparable point in the 1964 campaign (65 percent to 29 percent, with 6 percent undecided). The latest survey was conducted Aug. 25-27, two days after the close of the Republican National Convention. Results are based on in-person interviews with 1,148 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,497 adults. Following is the question asked: If the presidential election were held today, which candidate would you vote for—McGovern, the Democrat or Nixon, the Republican?

U.S. Ships Raid Haiphong, Duel Red Guns, Boats

By Sydney H. Schanberg
SAIGON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Four U.S. Navy ships raided the port of Haiphong area Sunday after dark, shelling targets within two miles of the Haiphong city limits, the U.S. Navy command announced today. The ships came under heavy fire from North Vietnamese coastal batteries, the Navy reported, and some shells landed within 30 feet of one of the vessels, the guided-missile destroyer Robinson. But the Navy said there were no enemy hits and no casualties. As the American ships were pulling away at the end of the raid, two North Vietnamese torpedo boats appeared and at high speed set out in pursuit of the four American ships, the Navy said. As the boats began to close in on the American ships, the Navy said, the heavy cruiser Newport News turned its guns on them, sinking one enemy vessel. Shells from an American destroyer, the Rowan, hit the other North Vietnamese craft, setting it ablaze. The burning craft was later destroyed by bombs from an A-7 Corsair jet, one of the planes flying support for the mission.

Nixon to Send 12,000 GIs Home by Dec.

By Carroll Kilpatrick
SAN CLEMENTE, CALIF., Aug. 29 (WP).—President Richard M. Nixon announced today the order for withdrawal of 12,000 more American troops from Vietnam by Dec. 1 and declared he had no intention of halting the bombing before a negotiated settlement is reached. The President replied "absolutely not" when asked at a news conference on the lawn of his home whether he might call off the bombing before a settlement of the war. The implication was clear in what he said that little, if any, progress has been made in the recent private negotiations which national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger has held in Paris, but he declined to discuss the negotiations specifically. Recalling the bombing halt that President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered just before the 1968 election, Mr. Nixon said he had seen suggestions that he might, as an election eve gimmick halt the bombing.

Nixon Lengthens Lead to 64%-30% Over McGovern in Gallup Poll

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion
PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 29.—President Nixon has increased an already wide lead over his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern, in the latest Gallup "trial heat," conducted over the last weekend. The results of the latest survey are President Nixon 64 percent, Sen. McGovern 30 percent, undecided 6 percent. This compares with President Nixon 57 percent, Sen. McGovern 31 percent, undecided 12 percent, in the last survey (Aug. 5-12). The Nixon lead over Sen. McGovern is virtually the same as the lead President Lyndon B. Johnson held over his GOP opponent, Barry Goldwater, at a comparable point in the 1964 campaign (65 percent to 29 percent, with 6 percent undecided). The latest survey was conducted Aug. 25-27, two days after the close of the Republican National Convention. Results are based on in-person interviews with 1,148 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,497 adults. Following is the question asked: If the presidential election were held today, which candidate would you vote for—McGovern, the Democrat or Nixon, the Republican?

Nixon Lengthens Lead to 64%-30% Over McGovern in Gallup Poll

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion
PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 29.—President Nixon has increased an already wide lead over his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern, in the latest Gallup "trial heat," conducted over the last weekend. The results of the latest survey are President Nixon 64 percent, Sen. McGovern 30 percent, undecided 6 percent. This compares with President Nixon 57 percent, Sen. McGovern 31 percent, undecided 12 percent, in the last survey (Aug. 5-12). The Nixon lead over Sen. McGovern is virtually the same as the lead President Lyndon B. Johnson held over his GOP opponent, Barry Goldwater, at a comparable point in the 1964 campaign (65 percent to 29 percent, with 6 percent undecided). The latest survey was conducted Aug. 25-27, two days after the close of the Republican National Convention. Results are based on in-person interviews with 1,148 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,497 adults. Following is the question asked: If the presidential election were held today, which candidate would you vote for—McGovern, the Democrat or Nixon, the Republican?

Kleindienst Vows Deep Probe in Bugging Case

By Sanford J. Ungar
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP).—Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst promised yesterday that the Justice Department's probe of the Watergate bugging affair would be "the most extensive, thorough and comprehensive investigation since the assassination of President Kennedy."

Plans to Run Treasury

McGovern, in Wall St., Drops New Redistribution Plan

By George Lardner Jr.

Aug. 29 (UPI).—McGovern abandoned a controversial \$1,000-a-year redistribution plan today after dropping it in a Wall Street session. The plan, which would have taxed the wealthy to pay for the needs of the poor, was widely criticized by business leaders and some Democrats.

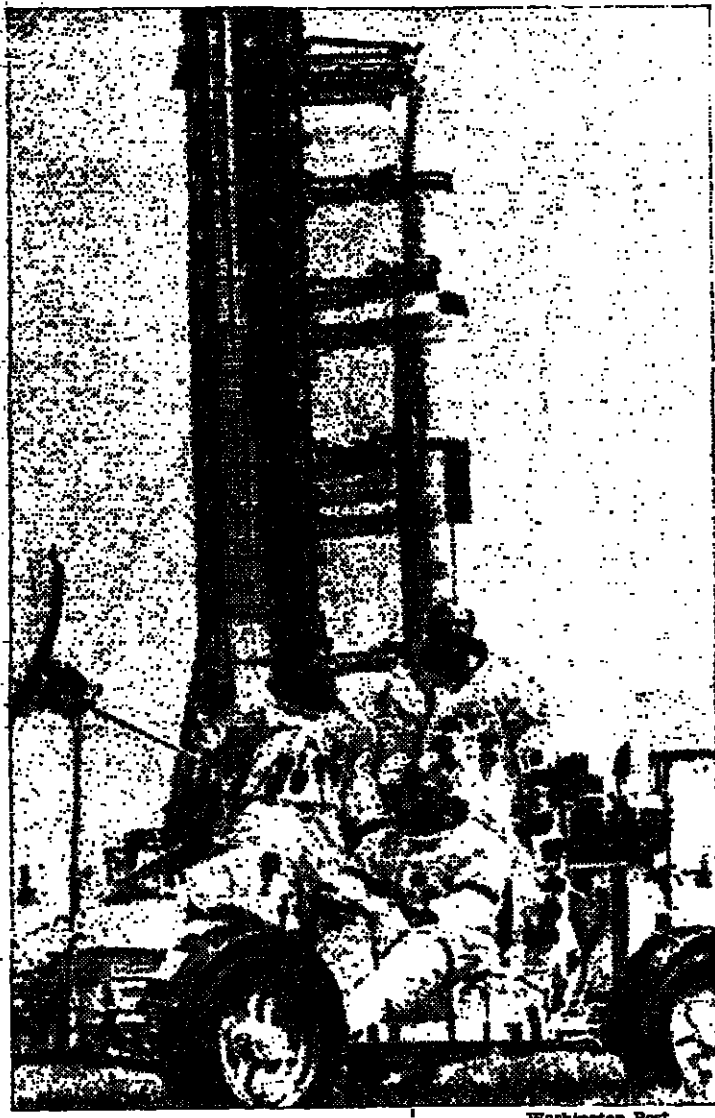
But in many ways, the South Dakota senator was appealing not to Wall Street, but to middle-income Americans alarmed by his past suggestions that families earning more than \$12,000 a year might have to pay a "new tax" to finance the needs of those earning less.

Repeatedly, Sen. McGovern made clear that no such talk would be heard from him again. "Who would pay more?" he asked rhetorically. "Corporations and individuals who are today exempted from paying their fair share by unjustified tax loopholes."

In turn, instead of a \$1,000 grant for every man, woman and child, the candidate offered what he described as a \$14-billion, three-point plan of "national income insurance." It would involve:

- A \$2-billion-a-year program to create public service jobs for the unemployed, aged and disabled.
- Expansion of Social Security coverage to more than three million people who would otherwise be on welfare. He estimated that by taking a net of \$3 billion a year from general revenues, companies would be able to pay for the cost of the program.
- A \$10-billion-a-year program to create public service jobs for the unemployed, aged and disabled.

McGovern said he was dropping the plan because it was "too radical" and "too far from the center" of his campaign. He said he was dropping the plan because it was "too radical" and "too far from the center" of his campaign.



LAST TIME—Astronauts of the Apollo-17 flight, slated for next Dec. 6, pose with moon rover in front of a Saturn-5 booster at Cape Kennedy Monday. From left: Dr. Harrison Schmidt, Lt. Comdr. Ronald Evans and Capt. Eugene Cernan. Theirs will be the last of Apollo missions.

Arthritis, Rheumatic Fever

U.S. Study Finds Vasectomies May Lead to Serious Diseases

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Men who undergo vasectomies may run an increased risk of developing such diseases as arthritis, rheumatic fever and multiple sclerosis, a team of Syracuse researchers reported here today.

Moreover, Dr. John B. Henry told a Transfusion Congress here, the men run the risk of permanent sterility even though the vasectomy can be reversed surgically.

He said the studies his team made on 12 men who underwent the birth control operation "challenge the presumed innocuousness of elective vasectomies."

But he said his studies are too preliminary to be used as a warning against vasectomies, which have become increasingly popular among men in recent years. Federal studies show that about 200,000 American men had vasectomies last year—more than twice as many as five years ago.

"I hope this report will not bring vasectomies to a screeching halt," said Dr. Henry in an interview.

"This is such an important area that we need to investigate it in a more extended manner."

The Syracuse study found that nine out of 12 men who underwent vasectomies—75 percent—showed signs of a specific antibody circulating in their bloodstreams. These antibodies are found in about 2 percent of normal, healthy men.

This antibody—either one known as an ELA or a close relation—is linked to such autoimmune diseases as arthritis, multiple sclerosis and rheumatism. They are called auto-immune diseases. Dr. Henry explained, because "the body goes haywire," fails to recognize its own tissues and thereby rejects them as if they were a foreign body.

The studies done by Dr. Henry's team at the state university of New York's Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse may explain earlier reports of an increased incidence of such diseases as arthritis, multiple sclerosis and thrombophlebitis among men who had vasectomies.

"We are trying to establish a link in the chain that may be vasectomies," said Dr. Henry.

"The connection between these disorders and vasectomy may well be the appearance of antibodies."

Furthermore, Dr. Henry said his findings may explain why vasectomies can be reversed in only about 25 percent of the cases even though the operation appears to be surgically successful.

Even though the sperm is able

to flow freely through a man's tubes, Dr. Henry said, the antibodies may cause the body to reject its own sperm—in effect destroying it.

A vasectomy is considered a simple operation in which a surgeon closes off the two tiny ducts that carry the male sperm. While preventing fertility, it does not affect a man's sex urges.

Its popularity has increased because of doubt about the safety of birth control pills and the cry of Women's Lib that men should take some responsibility for birth control.

The Syracuse study was done by Dr. Henry, Dr. Young Ja Choi and Maurice Sandler, and Charles Hubbell, a medical technologist.

In another report at the Transfusion Congress—sponsored jointly by the American Association of Blood Banks and the International Society of Blood Transfusion—Georgetown University Hospital announced the development of an automated system to prevent patients from getting the wrong type of blood.

Dr. Robert W. Chambers said an alarm will ring out if the wrong type of blood is about to be given to a patient. The hospital said the system is the first in the nation designed to save lives by preventing clerical mistakes, the most common fatal errors which occur in blood transfusions.

Greece had feared that the clandestinely imported arms might lead to internal strife in the island between Greek and Turkish Cypriotes, which might jeopardize friendly relations between Greece and Turkey.

Greece had demanded that the arms be placed under United Nations control and that the Cypriot cabinet be reshuffled.

President Makarios placed the arms under the control of the UN peace-keeping force and reshuffled his cabinet last June.

MECHELEN, Belgium, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A fire broke out tonight in the 13th-century St. Romberts Cathedral, but Flemish masterpieces inside were saved.

Firefighters were rushed from Brussels and Antwerp.

The fire started in a scaffolding erected around the cathedral's bell tower, which was under reconstruction.

Townpeople and volunteers

braved flames to go inside and rescue Rubens and Van Dyck masterpieces. Among the paintings was Van Dyck's "Crucifixion."

Flames leaped from the magnificent 98-meter-high bell tower. A carillon of 49 bells is kept inside the tower. Summer evening concerts on the carillon are a tourist attraction.

In the 15th century, moonlight shining on the tower one night brought farmers to the village, thinking the tower was on fire. Residents of Mechelen even today are called "moon extinguishers" in Belgium.

Tonight sparks leaped from the tower to the town square two blocks away. The flames were visible for two miles.

Reports from the scene said a small tower on top of one of the aisles had collapsed, threatening the pulpit and the St. Romberts shrine.

The fire was discovered by a passerby, who said a scaffolding used for restoration work was on fire. The flames then spread to the cathedral's roof.

The Mechelen fire brigade was at the scene within 15 minutes but could not do much, apparently because their ladders were too short to reach the cathedral's dome.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

French Ambassador Jean Despermet said the crew was unaware of overflying and landing regulations. The plane was a World War II converted B-17 bomber now used in a civilian role by the French National Geographic Society.

The plane was on a flight from Tananarive, in Madagascar, to the Burundi capital of Bujumbura with a five-man French crew.

Fight Erupts At Protest in Rome Market

Police Halt Uproar Over Price Freeze

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP).—Angry food merchants battled police and blocked Rome's main wholesale food market today to protest a government price freeze. Many stores and street markets remained closed for the second successive day as fears of reprisals by anti-government shopkeepers spread.

At the wholesale market, near St. Paul's Basilica, leftist shopkeepers fought to stop other retailers from buying free fruits, vegetables and meat. The protesters, members of a leftist shopkeepers' association, sought to close down other retailers by denying them supplies. The "wildcat" action was not authorized by their association, which had called a strike yesterday.

The protesters blocked the exit gates at the wholesale market, attacked trucks and threw boxes of fruit and poultry to the ground. Police fought back with tear gas and batons.

Police rushed in and battled briefly with the demonstrators. The situation soon returned to normal, but many wholesalers shut down their stands in fear of reprisals.

Many shopkeepers in Rome also closed for the day. They said that they had received anonymous threatening phone calls.

The largest shopkeepers' association, Confindustria, opposed the freeze authorities have imposed on retail food prices in Rome and its area but did not call for action by its members.

Its officials held talks with Premier Giulio Andreotti today and voiced willingness to cooperate with the government in keeping prices stable.

Shopkeepers said that the authorities should impose controls on wholesalers.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

There were signs that the government was playing up the price issue to forestall complaints about inflation in forthcoming union talks. Labor contracts covering more than four million industrial workers are up for renegotiation in the fall.

Mr. Andreotti asked his representatives in 94 Italian cities to keep food prices stable. He said that statistics made available today indicated that the alarm over food prices has been excessive.

The cost-of-living index at the end of July was 5.2 percent above a year ago—an increase close to the European average.

The Mail Finally Gets Through

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Postmen will deliver 3,070 pieces of year-old mail to some residents in New York City's borough of Queens this week. An accompanying letter will explain as follows:

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The mail was delayed because a former postman allegedly dumped it in the trunk of his car. He later sold the car without the trunk key, and the new owner only recently got into the trunk.

Joseph M. Romagnuolo, 20, the former mailman, was arrested and arraigned yesterday on charges of obstructing the mail. He was released on his own recognizance. If convicted, he could be sentenced to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

The End of the Draft?

While President Nixon's statement this week that Selective Service would be ended next July, if Congress cooperated, can be viewed in the context of the current political campaign, it is unquestionably true that he has always looked to a resumption of the volunteer system of recruiting military manpower. In any case, the issue is important enough to be considered on its merits. There is no doubt that the Founding Fathers considered some form of conscription to be one of the powers held by the community. Although the Constitution has only one reference to a "well-regulated militia," and that is in connection with the right of the citizens to bear arms, the whole background of colonial practice shows that training and the service in the "militia" was expected of every able-bodied man. Indeed, it was generally regarded as an offset to a standing army, which the English tradition had led many Americans to view with mistrust.

Conscription was actually used, to some degree, by the states in the Revolution and on a massive scale by both Confederacy and the Union in the Civil War. "Selective Service," in the modern sense, was employed in World War I and revived in 1940. This was regarded as the first peacetime conscription, because compulsory militia training had given way, many years before, to voluntary enlistments in peace for the Army and Navy, as well as for the state militias, or National Guard. The subject became confused after World War II, when Selective

Service was extended for a time, allowed to fall into disuse, and then revived when the voluntary system seemed incapable of coping with the demands of the Korean war. After that experience, Selective Service was retained—and eventually used to send men off to Vietnam.

One of the penalties of that conflict was to make conscription for any purpose distasteful. Vietnam may also, Secretary of Defense Laird seems to believe, hamper the reintroduction of voluntary enlistments; he fears there may be "a lack of understanding and respect for the people serving in the armed forces"—part of the general revulsion against war and its ways.

Thus it is still not clear whether voluntary enlistments will provide enough men and women to fill the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines on a peacetime basis; there may be some question, after the grim early days of the Korean war, whether their training would be adequate for an emergency, and there is the more profound issue of the degree of separation between military and civil concerns that would be created by a purely voluntary defense force, a professional army, so to speak, driven in on itself.

These subjects, and many more, deserve the full consideration of Congress. Whether they will get the consideration is another matter: The draft is unpopular, with the young, with their parents, with minorities—and probably with a majority. And over all lies the smoky shadow of Vietnam. It is hardly a good atmosphere in which to debate such vital issues.

Where the Struggle Counts

The forces fighting apartheid—that is, the acute form of racism that dominates the Union of South Africa and, in slightly different aspect, Rhodesia—won at best a dubious victory in barring Cecil Rhodes's creation from the Olympic Games. It was a gesture, and in the context of the politics and nationalism that eat at the heart of the Olympic spirit, a dramatic gesture. But it is doubtful whether it could imply a fraction of the impact that a single, obscure concession won by black workers in southern Africa would have upon the future relationship of the races there.

The economic strength and political weakness of both South Africa and Rhodesia rests upon the fact that they both rely upon a black labor force, paid far less for even equivalent services than the little group of whites in the country, and barred both by educational disadvantages and flat prohibition from rising in the hierarchy of industrial skills. The strength comes from low labor costs in the international markets; the weakness arises from the fact that the black workers are indispensable, and will eventually be able to capitalize upon that quality.

Already, although black unions cannot be registered in South Africa, and thus have full legal status, such unions are being formed. And while the disparity in wages between whites and blacks is nearly 14 to one in favor of the former, the blacks are winning some ground in types of work and improvements in pay and working conditions.

In other words, the process of elevating the

economic status of labor, so prominent in every industrialized country, is at work in South Africa. Apartheid, in South African practice, is essentially a carry-over from its agricultural and pastoral past, rather than of that early process of industrialization which Karl Marx analyzed, and which his followers are now re-analyzing in a frantic effort to fit today's facts to yesterday's theories.

One can find many parallels between the break-up of Jim Crow in the United States and what is beginning to appear in southern Africa. The black minority in America, despite the equalitarian nature of the Constitution, could be kept in second-class citizenship so long as they were relatively uneducated, working as laborers and tenant farmers, in the nonindustrialized South. It became impossible once the blacks turned to business and industry, even though myopic employers and fearful white unions try to hold a long-lost line. The laws favoring equal employment and desegregated education followed economic change. And the present arguments about busing, housing and the like are symptoms of the change.

If that could happen in a country in which blacks are outnumbered more than seven to one, what can be anticipated in a nation where the figures are reversed, but where the same kind of industrial development is under way? And how long can political progress lag behind economic advancement? It is quite true that military force or revolutionary power could change the pace and profoundly alter the character of South Africa's change. But that change will come is inevitable.

The New Serfdom

In the mid-19th century, the buying and selling of human beings was a normal phenomenon in Czarist Russia. Like slaves in the United States in that same benighted era, Russian serfs were considered commodities, the property of their owners. The price varied, depending on the serf's abilities and education, so that one expert enough in arithmetic to do his master's accounts or with sufficient knowledge of French to give gracious service to foreign guests was considered much more valuable than an illiterate farm hand.

That yardstick is seemingly being revived now that the Soviet Union has announced that, for all practical purposes, its citizens are serfs whose liberty can be bought for prices that rise with the educational attainments of the individuals involved. A Soviet serf with a doctoral degree is purchasable for about \$37,500; a basic college graduate costs \$15,000; the possessor of only a trade school diploma can be had for under \$4,500.

The prices for high school graduates are not available yet, but the experts are working on them and the market quotations should be available any day.

Soviet Jews seeking emigration to Israel are the group most affected by the new price scale, but Soviet law is blissfully untainted by any racial bias so that the same quotations apply to Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians—in short to any Soviet citizen who wants to flee serfdom by emigrating. For years the Soviet Union indignantly denounced "lying bourgeois propagandists" who depicted Soviet citizens as slaves of the state. Now the Kremlin itself has confirmed what it used to denounce as slander. The wonder is that Messrs. Brezhnev and Kosygin cannot understand the snigger of disgust their latest move has sent through all free people, or the harm their venture into the slave trade is doing Moscow throughout the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1897

BOMBAY—Latest advices tonight from Jamrud state that all is quiet there, although groups of Afriids are occasionally seen on the hills towards the Kyber Pass. Shabbadr is also reported quiet. Colonel Gordon, who has gone to the relief of Samana, has orders to force the Kohat Pass if necessary. It is feared that the enemy is already in possession of the whole countryside, and then sustain may fall. Magnificent accounts are being spread of the recent doings of the Afriids in the Kyber Pass, but it appears that the tribes between Buner and the Indus are not anxious to join the battle.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1922

CONSTANTINOPLE—War is again raging in Asia Minor, where the Turkish Nationalists, who began operations last week in the Meander Valley, southeast of Smyrna, are now successfully carrying on a strong offensive, which has already driven the Greeks from Afium-Karabissar, the junction of the Bagdad Railway with the line to Smyrna. The dangers in the Near East resulting from the failure of the Allies to enforce peace with the Kemalists are thus becoming acute. It is evident now that the Allies should never have allowed the war between the Greeks and the Kemalists to begin.

50 من الاجل



Thoughts on Outcry Over Bombing

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—Attempts to whip up a new wave of moral outrage at the intensified bombing of North Vietnam have so far been frustrating to the moralists. Opinion polls indicate substantial public approval of President Nixon's decision to withdraw American ground forces from South Vietnam and to use only naval and air power to help the South Vietnamese stand off attacks from the North. Sen. George McGovern's promise to stop the bombing forthwith if he is elected President has not improved his prospects measurably.

Yet McGovern persists. He has moderated his stance only to the extent of suggesting that he might keep an air force in Asia long enough to assure release of U.S. war prisoners, presumably equipped with bombs capable of exploding. Sen. William Fulbright is still asking Americans not to forget pictures of a little Vietnamese girl maimed by mistake in a raid on her village. Ramsey Clark, recently back from an inspection tour of North Vietnam, hides the American conscience revolt against the spectacle of a mighty Western power picking on a primitive little Asian country. Jane Fonda, after a similar tour, calls Mr. Nixon a war criminal and advocates his impeachment.

No U.S. Response

Why hasn't America responded to these outcries? Have its moral sensibilities atrophied? Has it become so accustomed to the violence of war that it no longer notices? Is it, as some of the sensitive critics of U.S. warmaking imply, so callous that it is unmoved by the suffering of the little brown people of Asia so long as its big, heavy soldiers become relatively safe? Or, as Fulbright guesses, are the American people really "offended and outraged by this useless killing" and only waiting for an opportunity to express their feelings?

It would be unfair and perhaps untrue to attribute political or anything but humanitarian motives to those who denounce the present American course in Vietnam. McGovern opposed the war long before he emerged as a presidential candidate. Jane Fonda, forthrightly sides with the North Vietnamese on the assumption that any leftist revolution in Vietnam would be a disaster. Fulbright, almost since he sponsored the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, giving President Johnson a free hand in Vietnam, has been trying to correct his record on the war. This mission has come to seem obsessive.

Clark is something else. He isn't running for anything and he has no record to expunge unless, as a cabinet officer in the Johnson administration, he feels some measure of responsibility for policies wholly outside the attorney general's jurisdiction. His revulsion against the bombing seems sincere and heartfelt. He has testified before a Senate committee not only that he sees no moral justification for the bombing but that he sees no military purpose in it.

This is puzzling. The only explanation for it would appear to be almost incredible naivete. Clark concedes that his only military expertise was gained as a corporal in the Marine Corps. But, morally apart, it doesn't take a military genius to recognize the military purpose of the air war. It is to destroy guns, munitions and other materiel before they reach the battlefields of the South to be used by enemies

against friends. Also to kill enemy soldiers before they can kill their enemies.

The American military insists that it has never deliberately bombed civilian targets—only military-related installations such as power plants and areas in which anti-aircraft guns and other ordnance have been installed or stored. Obviously some bombs, especially those dropped by B-52s from high altitudes and without benefit of "smart" guidance systems, go astray. There is no reason to doubt the word of the Pentagon on this. Strategists have learned in previous wars, and relearned in this one, that bombing to terrorize civilian populations is self-defeating, that it tends to stiffen rather than weaken morale.

The North Vietnamese have shrewdly exploited American squeamishness from the start. They have stored military supplies and mounted missiles along dikes and then charged, through Clark and others, that dikes and civilian centers are being bombed to wipe out military populations. They have made a practice of hiding military personnel in civilian areas both in North and South Vietnam, making it impossible to get at soldiers without molesting civilians. The inevitable consequences are cited in support of the charge that the Americans are bent on genocide.

Clark talks as though the gallant North Vietnamese were fighting with bows and arrows against B-52s. The fact is that the North Vietnamese are equipped with the best the Soviet Union and China have to offer, or were until Moscow and Peking cooled a little toward Hanoi's cause—SAM missiles, heavy tanks, MiG fighter planes and all the rest except long-range bombers. The discipline North Vietnam imposes upon its people has produced one of the best modern armies in the world—comparable with Israel's.

North Vietnam is not, as Clark would have it, a David fighting a Goliath. It is marvelous in its military operations, indifferent to civilian as to military casualties, as its ongoing guerrilla warfare and its several offensives have demonstrated.

The reason the war in Vietnam has gone on so long and so taxed the patience of America is that American strategists have not countered in kind. They have limited their tactics and strategy as well as their objective.

Unhappy Medium

Somewhere, it was assumed, there had to be an unhappy medium between ruthless destruction of cities, dikes and countryside and overly sensitive limitation of means. Mr. Nixon thought he had found it by blockading ports and bombing military supplies as close to their source as possible. But it is questionable how well this is working. The most recent Communist attack in the Que Son Valley

and intelligence reports that the enemy is still re-supplying himself through the blockade at 25 percent or more of the pre-blockade rate are disquieting. North Vietnam's ingenuity and tenacity threaten to prolong the war even more unless Mr. Nixon finds a formula this side of surrender or unless McGovern is elected on his promise to withdraw from Indochina unconditionally.

There is no such thing as a benign war. People, helpless, innocent people, get killed. The only way to avoid this kind of killing is not to fight wars. Yet but for war, Adolf Hitler would probably now be ruling Europe; Israel would be a forlorn memory; Saigon would be Ho Chi Minh City and all of Indochina would be as strictly regimented as North Vietnam is. It is not immorality that inoculates Americans against the horror of Fonda, Fulbright, Clark and McGovern. Rather, it is the suspicion that the sell-off of Saigon would be essentially more immoral than the bombing of North Vietnam.

Smugness in Nixon Campaign

Multination Blueprint Prep

Spur to Free Trade

By Robert Kleiman

WASHINGTON.—Agreement by West Europe and Japan to a new attack on international trade barriers in 1973, picking up where the Kennedy Round left off, was hailed by the Nixon administration last December as one of its main achievements in liquidating the world monetary crisis which it had precipitated in August.

Now that a blueprint for such negotiations on liberalized trade has been prepared by the multination High Level Trade Group in Paris, President Nixon's special trade representative, William Eberle, has complained, in signing the report, that it doesn't go far enough.

Nevertheless, examination of the 116-page document, scheduled for publication next month, suggests that Ambassador Eberle's signature is more important than his reservations.

Hobby Horses

Ambassador Eberle clearly was under instructions during the 15-month study to ride the administration's pet hobby horses: proposals to dismantle the Common Market's preferential trade pact and its agricultural levy system. That this predictably proved to be mission impossible should not obscure the consensus achieved on other crucial matters. The report of the 12-member study group from the Common Market countries, Britain, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and the United States, urges "high priority" for reciprocal trade liberalization, not only for industry, but in the more difficult agricultural field.

On industrial tariffs, a "new and substantial across-the-board reduction," similar to the Kennedy Round's one-third cut, won unanimous endorsement as one of several ways to slash customs duties. Sharp tariff cuts for everyone would make Europe's preferential tariff reductions less discriminatory.

A simultaneous assault is also urged on export subsidies, import quotas and other non-tariff barriers, which now distort trade patterns far more than tariffs. At stake is the trade expansion that multiplied world exports fivefold from 1950 to 1970 and helped spur extraordinary economic growth. The study unanimously urges a multilateral safeguard formula that would bar import quotas except as a temporary measure when overvalued reduction of trade barriers lifts imports too quickly. An "escape clause" of this kind would subject the Common Market, Japan and the United States to uniform standards.

The report on American urging, also emphasizes the close interrelationship between trade and international monetary reform. France has been reluctant to acknowledge.

Limit Subsidies

In the agricultural field, less progress was made. But, there is unanimous agreement on 10 "first instance measures." Several are designed to limit subsidies that stimulate export of Common Market produce and cause "losses of sales" by American and other low-cost farmers in third markets. International commodity agreements are suggested to balance

supply with demand prices. Direct price controls are endorsed in cases where definite overproduction exists, agreement that should not "introduce protection, direct or indirect."

These proposals in Common Market may be expected to consider again made in the Kennedy Round but later regrettable freeze of levels of port. That would put on farm prices, limit output and assure a degree of a growing market in Europe itself—chief objective—despite levy, which raises the price of its domestic level.

A more fundamen- tal has been another shift in the ultimate shift of support to incentives for poor far- price supports still production, burden in many countries, to "one-fourth of the p supply three-fourths tion."

There were indica- tions that Mr. Eberle of this radical proposal substantial Common Market. But this ed in one of his gr points as did it win majority ender ultimate movement trade in agriculture tariffs for industry, nonindustrial, but with less in close con- tacts. The study group's Bureau preferred for the focus on objectives might be willing to next few years.

Studies Of

In the United States, a new trade legisla- tion the President to ne- tions in both tariff barriers, something until now has avo as too politically se- ver, with econo- quiding some prote- ment, Mr. Nixon, it dard studies of ty tion and, if re- leased to send proposals to early next year.

Support from the be essential, one. Eberle fought so ha- zation of agriculture union opposition to freeer trade will al- to neutralize or de- valuation of the main American is more competitive, gains he ahead. Pro- cots in the Unit rising more slowly Europe and Japan. There is doubtless battle to keep pro- hanging scores of any new trade ex- a strong lead the House should be, such efforts and round of trade ne-

By David S. Broder

This time, his language was commonplace and his content meager. The rhetorical passages were culled from earlier speeches and the substantive discussion of domestic issues, his legislative program, Vietnam and his new diplomacy less informative than many of his own earlier pronouncements.

It was, in short, a throwaway speech—delivered by a man who conveys the attitude that the ritual of reconciliation, and re- election is no more than a neces- sary nuisance, an interruption in his work, which he bears with minimum patience and on which he will expend minimum energy.

That attitude is doubly dan- gerous to Mr. Nixon. It is dan- gerous, first of all, because he is a bad actor. Four years ago, too, was sitting on a fat lead on Labor Day, and he accepted a strategy of seeming to campaign hard, while actually playing minimum exposure. Richard Nixon, an effective campaigner when he is going all-out, proved limp at play-acting, and by October, the mechanical artifice of his two- day balloon shows was visible to all—eroding his lead.

Secondly, the smugness of the Nixon campaign is singularly in- appropriate for the public mood. Whatever else it is, this country is not today a nation of con- tented, complacent voters who think all's for the best in this

best of all possible worlds. Unless every- all public attitudes on years is wrong. American peop- troubled by war, and most of all, see as the failure and government of with those prob-

Great Cal

The average vote- guil between him- with the family bu in his kids' school- ties of his job an to his neighbor politicians in pow- if they have it was probably do.

It is that sense and of indifference—that George Wa with his brilliant "There's a Message." That slogan is capturing the mood can voters in this y thing else—a mood the self-satisfied- sors—and it would for President Nixon incumbent candi- There is, after al between being on and being on you The best advice- gives the Presi- diamond.

-1972- Stocks and	Sls.	Net	-1972- Stocks and	Sls.	Net	-1972- Stocks and	Sls.	Net
High 100	100	100	High 100	100	100	High 100	100	100
Low 100	100	100	Low 100	100	100	Low 100	100	100
Avg 100	100	100	Avg 100	100	100	Avg 100	100	100
Std Dev 100	100	100	Std Dev 100	100	100	Std Dev 100	100	100
Correlation 100	100	100	Correlation 100	100	100	Correlation 100	100	100
Risk 100	100	100	Risk 100	100	100	Risk 100	100	100
Beta 100	100	100	Beta 100	100	100	Beta 100	100	100
Alpha 100	100	100	Alpha 100	100	100	Alpha 100	100	100
Residual 100	100	100	Residual 100	100	100	Residual 100	100	100
Intercept 100	100	100	Intercept 100	100	100	Intercept 100	100	100
Slope 100	100	100	Slope 100	100	100	Slope 100	100	100
Error 100	100	100	Error 100	100	100	Error 100	100	100
Adjusted R-sq 100	100	100	Adjusted R-sq 100	100	100	Adjusted R-sq 100	100	100
F-statistic 100	100	100	F-statistic 100	100	100	F-statistic 100	100	100
T-statistic 100	100	100	T-statistic 100	100	100	T-statistic 100	100	100
P-value 100	100	100	P-value 100	100	100	P-value 100	100	100
Confidence Interval 100	100	100	Confidence Interval 100	100	100	Confidence Interval 100	100	100
Coefficient of Determination 100	100	100	Coefficient of Determination 100	100	100	Coefficient of Determination 100	100	100
Standard Error of Estimate 100	100	100	Standard Error of Estimate 100	100	100	Standard Error of Estimate 100	100	100
Mean Square Error 100	100	100	Mean Square Error 100	100	100	Mean Square Error 100	100	100
Total Sum of Squares 100	100	100	Total Sum of Squares 100	100	100	Total Sum of Squares 100	100	100
Explained Sum of Squares 100	100	100	Explained Sum of Squares 100	100	100	Explained Sum of Squares 100	100	100
Unexplained Sum of Squares 100	100	100	Unexplained Sum of Squares 100	100	100	Unexplained Sum of Squares 100	100	100
Regression Line Equation 100	100	100	Regression Line Equation 100	100	100	Regression Line Equation 100	100	100
Correlation Coefficient 100	100	100	Correlation Coefficient 100	100	100	Correlation Coefficient 100	100	100
Scatter Plot 100	100	100	Scatter Plot 100	100	100	Scatter Plot 100	100	100
Line of Best Fit 100	100	100	Line of Best Fit 100	100	100	Line of Best Fit 100	100	100
Residual Plot 100	100	100	Residual Plot 100	100	100	Residual Plot 100	100	100
Normal Probability Plot 100	100	100	Normal Probability Plot 100	100	100	Normal Probability Plot 100	100	100
Box-Cox Transformation 100	100	100	Box-Cox Transformation 100	100	100	Box-Cox Transformation 100	100	100
Ljung-Box Test 100	100	100	Ljung-Box Test 100	100	100	Ljung-Box Test 100	100	100
Shapiro-Wilk Test 100	100	100	Shapiro-Wilk Test 100	100	100	Shapiro-Wilk Test 100	100	100
Durbin-Watson Statistic 100	100	100	Durbin-Watson Statistic 100	100	100	Durbin-Watson Statistic 100	100	100
Variance Inflation Factor 100	100	100	Variance Inflation Factor 100	100	100	Variance Inflation Factor 100	100	100
Collinearity Diagnostic 100	100	100	Collinearity Diagnostic 100	100	100	Collinearity Diagnostic 100	100	100
Hausman Test 100	100	100	Hausman Test 100	100	100	Hausman Test 100	100	100
Wald Test 100	100	100	Wald Test 100	100	100	Wald Test 100	100	100
Score Test 100	100	100	Score Test 100	100	100	Score Test 100	100	100
Likelihood Ratio Test 100	100	100	Likelihood Ratio Test 100	100	100	Likelihood Ratio Test 100	100	100
Nagelkerke's R-squared 100	100	100	Nagelkerke's R-squared 100	100	100	Nagelkerke's R-squared 100	100	100
Cramer's V 100	100	100	Cramer's V 100	100	100	Cramer's V 100	100	100
Kendall's Tau-B 100	100	100	Kendall's Tau-B 100	100	100	Kendall's Tau-B 100	100	100
Spearman Rank Correlation 100	100	100	Spearman Rank Correlation 100	100	100	Spearman Rank Correlation 100	100	100
Mann-Whitney U Test 100	100	100	Mann-Whitney U Test 100	100	100	Mann-Whitney U Test 100	100	100
Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test								

SOYBEANS									
Dec	1.21	1.24 1/4	1.24 1/2	1.24 3/4	1.25 1/4	1.25 1/2			
Nov	1.20 3/4	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
Oct	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
Sept	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
Aug	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
June	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
May	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
April	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
March	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
February	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
January	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
December	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
November	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
October	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
September	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
August	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.23 3/4	1.24			
July	1.20 1/2	1.24 1/4							

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited		Wood Gundy Limited
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Dominion Securities Corporation Limited	Bell, Gouinlock & Company Limited
Midland-Outer Securities Limited	Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited	Burns Bros. and Denton Limited
Mundy & Partners Limited	Greenshields Incorporated	Richardson Securities of Canada
Geddes & Company Limited	Cochran Murray Limited	Equitable Securities Limited
Walwyn, Sandell & Co. Limited	R. A. Daly & Company Limited	Lévesque, Beaudin Inc.
Brawley Cuthers Limited	Andraz, Bartlett Cayley Ltd.	Mathews & Company Limited
	Greig & Ostiger Inc.	
Bank of Montreal	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	The Royal Bank of Canada
The Toronto-Dominion Bank		The Bank of Nova Scotia

IS PRO
ATION
COMI
LOSS

50 من الاجل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1972

Page 7

Widens Surplus Ymments in Month

29 (AP-DJ)—A balance-of-payments surplus of \$1.4 billion in July, up sharply from a \$495-million deficit a year earlier, by the Finance Ministry today.

The surplus, which was a record for the month, was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.

The surplus was the result of a sharp increase in exports and a decline in imports.



Replaces U.S. Presence in Area

Japan's Economic Grip in Asia-1

By James P. Sterba

SINGAPORE, (AP)—With a "great and intensifying" grip on the Asian economy, Japan has emerged as the pre-eminent economic force over East and Southeast Asia—a force with overwhelming power and little competition.

The Japanese have spun a web of economic dependency so strong that it would be difficult for the nations of the region to extricate themselves even if they wanted to.

Contrary to the popular notion that Japan needs them as much as they need Japan, the dependency is not all that mutual. Their reliance on Japan is steadily growing, but Japan is diversifying its markets and import sources to depend on them less and less.

At the beginning of an era in world relations expected to be dominated by economic rather than political or military might, Japan appears to have no peers among the major powers as supreme arbiter for the region.

Its steel builds virtually all the buildings in the region, its cars and motorcycles dominate the roads, its ships fill the ports, its radios bring the news, and its advertising keeps both the region's press alive and its cities lit up at night.

U.S. Fading Fast

Its major competitor, the United States, is fading fast militarily. America's economic interests are substantial but growing at a snail's pace compared with Japan's. The United States can still wield considerable political weight, but its drift toward isolation makes many Asian leaders doubt whether it wants to.

The Soviet Union and the Communist Market are economic little leaguers and China, its only potential Asian competitor, is not even in the ballpark and is judged 10 years behind.

The Japanese dominance has occurred with the blessings of the developing nations involved, so far. Despite vocal criticism of its business-government tactics and social habits, and warnings of its looming new militarism, Japan continues to be nervously welcomed. There is little choice.

The conspicuous U.S. presence, which led to the "Ugly American" syndrome of the 1950s, has been replaced by a conspicuous Japanese presence and gives about the "new Jews of Asia," the "economic animals," and the "Ugly Japanese."

Japanese now do more business with Asian countries than the countries do among themselves, including China. Japan has long been the leading seller of goods to the region, replacing the United States as Asia's leading trading partner in 1969. It has also replaced the United States as the largest donor of nonwar-related aid.

Market Cornered

Japan buys virtually all the raw materials that are for sale in Asia, and is making a concerted effort to tie up as much as possible for as long as possible. U.S. companies beat Japan to the

large oil and mineral concessions of Indonesia, but they sell virtually all the oil to Japan.

In 1960, one-third of Japan's exports went to non-Communist Asia, from South Korea to Burma. By 1970, the figure was down to one-fourth. By 1980, according to the Japan Economic Research Center's projections, only one-fifth of the exports will go to this region.

Yet because of Japan's selling explosion in the region (and everywhere else), the market share of Japanese products has risen from 14 percent in 1960 to 26 percent in 1970. By 1980, it is expected to be 40.5 percent.

Japan's imports from the region are growing, but decreasing in proportion to its total needs. The region's share of Japan's imports dropped from 20 percent in 1960 to 15 percent in 1970 and is expected to be only 13.6 percent by 1980.

This means that, in eight years, Japan will count on the region for only one-eighth of its goods and supply one-fifth of its imports. But the countries here will rely on Japan to supply not much less than half of their outside needs.

Several nations have already reached this position, and the others are rapidly approaching it. According to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan's market share of the imports of the following countries in 1970 was: 45.8 percent in Taiwan, 41.7 percent in South Korea, 41.6 in the Philippines, 36 in China, 34.5 in Thailand, 35.8 in Indonesia, 33.4 in Burma, 23 in Hong Kong, 18 in Singapore and 13 in Malaysia.

This situation has already led to serious trade imbalances. For every \$100 worth of goods the Japanese sell to a country, they buy only \$80 worth of food and raw materials in return. The country has to get the other \$20 to pay Japan out of its savings or from loans which either depletes its savings accounts or puts it further into debt.

Last year, Japan made \$2.2 billion in foreign exchange from Asia. By 1980, according to projections that account for yen revaluations and strenuous promotions of foreign imports to Japan, the current trade imbalances will look like peanuts.

In that year, Japan will collect a staggering \$8.8 billion in foreign exchange from the rest of Asia.

Others Uncompetitive

Trade imbalances do not imply dependence, but the market share does because it shows how uncompetitive the other major economic powers are becoming in the region. One way they have tried to remain competitive is by investing in factories to utilize cheap local labor. Japan has lagged in investment, but now with \$16 billion in reserves and its countryside cluttered with factories and pollution, it has begun investing furiously.

From 1951 through 1970, Japan invested only \$2.7 billion abroad. In three years, that figure will be \$10 billion. By 1980, according to projections, it will be \$27 billion. Previously, the greatest chunk was invested in North America. In the next eight years, the biggest part—about one-third—will be in Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands.

This investment will not only spur development in the region, but also increase its dependence and serve Japan's aims well.

By investing in raw-material production and processing industries, Japan will accomplish two goals: Gain more direct access to raw materials and export some of its polluting factories.

By investing in factories that produce consumer goods, Japan will utilize cheap labor to increase its competitiveness against other economic powers doing the same. Japan already has an edge for investment. It has the money. It can supply construction materials faster and cheaper than anyone else, and can supply, say, components for electronics equipment with the same advantage because of its relative nearness to the region. In a large sense, the countries of Asia cannot afford not to allow the Japanese to expand their investments.

(Part II will appear tomorrow.)

A Correction

The Mortgage Bank of Finland's dollar borrowing in Japan is for \$20 million, not \$2 million as reported yesterday. The NYT regrets the typographical error.

FINANZ AG ZURICH

Special Foreign Trade Financing; — Forfeiting — Factoring — Leasing.

International Stock Indexes

Year	Prev.	High	Low	1972
Amsterdam	331.0	331.0	331.0	331.0
Frankfurt	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3
London	326.2	326.2	326.2	326.2
Paris	225.3	225.3	225.3	225.3
Tokyo	49.24	49.24	49.24	49.24
Sydney	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.7
Tokyo (a)	305.38	305.38	305.38	305.38
Tokyo (b)	305.38	305.38	305.38	305.38
Zurich	419.4	419.4	419.4	419.4

U.S. Rejects Price Rises By GM, Ford Price Unit Denial Cites Rule on Profit Margins

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP)—The Price Commission today turned down applications for price increases for 1973 models from Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp.

Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson Jr. told a news conference that GM's \$54 and Ford's \$59 requests were rejected because the price boosts "could result in the firms' exceeding their base period profit margin."

Mr. Grayson said, however, that the firms could resubmit their requests when third quarter profit margin data are available. The companies' third quarters end on Sept. 30, Mr. Grayson said.

The denials brought angry rejoinders from the nation's two largest automobile producers.

In a statement, General Motors said it was "well aware of the profit margin limitation" when it filed requests for a price boost. The company said the information it supplied the Price Commission "indicates that these price increases are qualified under Price Commission regulations."

Henry Ford II, chairman of Ford, said, "We are astounded by the arbitrary action taken by the Price Commission." He promised to resubmit the request for a price boost after third-quarter data are in, but said Ford has already told the commission its third-quarter results will exceed the base period, but that "our full year margin, which is the yardstick established by the Price Commission, will be within the guidelines."

The profit margin test prohibits a company's profits as a percentage of sales from exceeding the average level attained by the company in the best two of its three fiscal years preceding the imposition of the wage-price freeze Aug. 15, 1971.

The rejected applications were designed to account for new safety and emission equipment required to be put on 1973 automobiles.

The two other major automobile manufacturers still have price increases pending with the commission, but their requests have been suspended until the commission completes hearings on the automobile industry, Sept. 30.

Chrysler Corp. and American Motors rejected White House overtures to withdraw or reduce their applications for price boosts. Chrysler's request totals \$19.32 to cover the government-required equipment and plant safety and product improvements; the other, for \$66.84, to account for "economic cost increases."

American has promised the Price Commission that it will delay putting the \$68 increase into effect until after Jan. 1, 1973.

McGovern Talk Aids N.Y. Prices

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT)—The stock market today continued its downward trend, apparently influenced by President Nixon's statement that he will not end the bombing of North Vietnam before the election unless there is progress in the Paris peace talks.

However, New York Stock Exchange prices regained some of their earlier losses toward the close, buoyed by the afternoon speech by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, before the New York Security Analysts Society that spelled out his latest economic proposals in terms that Wall Street found less drastic than some had expected.

Earlier, the market had been under pressure after the Price Commission had rejected price boosts requested by General Motors and Ford.

This trend was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average, which was off 6.92 at 1 p.m., but then rallied to close down 2.25 at 854.79.

Elton A. Grimm, senior vice-president of Walston & Co., said in an interview that there "was a rebound in the market after Sen. McGovern's speech, since there wasn't anything new in it of a radical nature."

In his speech, the senator unveiled a broad tax-reform program that would phase out some capital gains tax rates and several corporate tax loopholes.

The most actively-traded issue was Curtiss-Wright, which soared 3 to close at 49 7/8 on a turnover of 324,000 shares. Yesterday General Motors said it plans to build some cars with the Wankel rotary engine in about two years.

Curtiss-Wright holds the exclusive North American rights to the

Wankel engine and under an agreement signed in November, 1970, GM will pay \$22.7 million to Curtiss-Wright over several years for the right to manufacture and sell the engine.

Turnover on the Big Board climbed to 13.30 million shares from 10.72 million yesterday, which was the smallest in eight weeks.

Glamour Star

The glamour issues were the best performers on short covering and some new buying. International Business Machines soared 4 1/2 to 408 3/4 following a favorable story on the company in the Wall Street Journal. Auto-

motion Data was up 2 1/4 to 90, Natoms 3 1/4 to 60 1/2, Corning Glass 3 to 249 1/2, Digital Equipment 2 3/8 to 91 3/8, Fairchild Camera 2 1/4 to 44 7/8 and Honeywell 2 to 155 3/4.

National General, the second most-heavily-traded issue, was up 1 1/2 to 32 3/8. The company announced it has agreed to merge with Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co.

Prices also fell on the American Stock Exchange. The exchange index dropped 0.03 to 26.61 as declining issues led advancing ones, 510 to 332, with 316 issues closing unchanged. Volume rose to 3,792,000 shares from yesterday's 3,500,000.

These figures come from the Securities Validation Corp., a privately-owned concern established after the 1969 "back-office crisis" with the backing of the securities industry as a central place to collect information on stolen and missing securities.

For more than a year, Securities Validation has been collecting data from corporations, insurance companies, brokers, banknote companies and local governments, and it has been filing its material in a computer.

Some 231,000 securities certificates with an estimated market value of "well over \$2 billion" are recorded as lost or stolen, Ronald L. Stern, vice-president-operations, said in an interview.

Securities Validation has only scratched the surface so far. Only 103 brokers, for example, have provided the company with data, a tiny percentage of the securities industry, which has an estimated 4,000 firms. Only five of the 14,000 banks in the country have given data.

However, three of the five major insurance companies that provide blanket bonding coverage for the securities industry have furnished information on stolen and lost stocks and bonds. Extrapolating from the data the company has gathered, Mr. Stern estimates that the number of stolen and missing securities certificates might total almost 1.7 million and their dollar value might exceed \$10 billion.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Steel Producers Raise Target

Japan's eight largest crude steel producers plan to increase output for the quarter ending Sept. 30 to 20.13 million metric tons from the initially projected 19.73 million tons. The eight makers, which produce 82.3 percent of Japan's total steel, have been curtailing output under an anti-recession cartel. Increasing demand for steel products, reflecting the domestic economic recovery, will push the planned output to a record quarterly total surpassing the 19.82 million tons in the like 1970 quarter.

ITT Sells Insurance Unit

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has reached an agreement under which Pennsylvania Life Co. will acquire for \$21.3 million cash all of the capital stock of ITT Hamilton Life Insurance Co. and its subsidiary, ITT Life Insurance Co. Pennsylvania Life, through subsidiaries, is engaged primarily in the underwriting and direct marketing of accident and health insurance. The agreement is subject to the approval of the Justice Department, in compliance with the consent decree it entered into with ITT, and to approval by regulatory authorities. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania Life plans to merge with National General Corp. The proposed combination is contemplated on a basis of National General shareholders receiving 2.48 shares of the stock of the surviving corporation for each share of National General (there are 4.7 million outstanding) and holders

of Pennsylvania receiving one share of stock of the surviving corporation. The latter has about 21.7 million shares outstanding. Both companies also have outstanding common stock equivalents, which will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the combination.

Hawker Siddeley Electric Bus Tested

U.K. government approval of Hawker Siddeley Ltd.'s prototype electric buses now being tested is the key to beginning commercial sales in Britain. A company spokesman says that if the buses are approved communities that buy the vehicles will be entitled to 50 percent government financing. It is likely to take three or four more months before there is enough test data to allow the government to make a decision. The vehicles were made by Crompton Electric Ltd., a joint subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley and British Leyland Motor Corp. until Aug. 18, when B.L.M. sold its interest to Hawker for a reported \$100,000.

U.S. Construction Spending Up

Contracts for new U.S. construction of all kinds totaled \$8.7 billion during July, up 6 percent from the year earlier level. The F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill reports. In the first seven months of this year, total new construction projects rose to \$52.7 billion, a gain of 13 percent over the comparable 1971 period. George A. Christie, chief economist of Dodge, notes that "there are signs that things are now cooling off a bit."

IS THIS PROBLEM?

INFLATION-6%

INCOME-5%

CAPITAL LOSS-1%

Now you can double your income! Banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a word without any depositor losing principal. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for capital fleeing inflation.

Our firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to Mexico. For information contact:

S. PRESIDENT, INVERSIONES ALBA, S.A. DEPT. H-4
5, MEXICO 6, D.F. CABLE ALBATROS TEL: 533-64-15

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor the solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

1,200,000 Shares

CONTROL DATA CORPORATION

Common Stock
(Par Value \$5.00 per Share)

Price \$76.50 per Share

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes White, Weld & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Dean Witter & Co. Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Drexel Firestone
duPont Glore Forgan Goldman, Sachs & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Freres & Co. Lehman Brothers
Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Salomon Brothers
Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.Y. Banca Commerciale Italiana Banque Nationale de Paris
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt
—Frankfurter Bank—

August 24, 1972

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

• • • • •

• • • • •

2 U.S. Girls Beat Miss Gould in 100

Spitz Wins 200-Meter Freestyle

By Jesse Abramson
MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Mark Spitz won again, but Shane Gould could finish only third in the 100-meter freestyle tonight in Olympic swimming competition.

Before an overflow crowd of 10,000, the 22-year-old Spitz picked up his third gold medal of these games, and another world record, in the 200-meter freestyle. His time of 1 minute 52.8 seconds eclipsed his own world mark of 1:53.5.

He had to come from behind, because of a missed turn, to beat a teammate, Steve Gerber of California, by three feet. Gerber's 1:53.7 earned him the silver medal, an amazing feat because he was released from a hospital only yesterday after a week's treatment for a collapsed lung.

"How come Roman, Gabriel [the Los Angeles Rams' quarterback] needs six weeks' convalescence from a collapsed lung," a U.S. team doctor was asked.

"Well, I would say we have better doctors here than in California," the doctor said with a laugh.

First Major Loss
The loss tonight by the 15-year-old Miss Gould was the Australian's first in the two years since she erupted to world prominence.

In a close finish, Sandra Neilson, a 15-year-old from El Monte, Calif., touched ahead of 15-year-

old Shirley Babashoff of Fountain Valley, Calif., who saved second from the driving finish of Miss Gould.

Miss Neilson just squeezed onto the U.S. team with her third place in the trials and had not been outstanding since she won the Pan-American and national titles last year. She peaked at the right moment, coming through with an Olympic record of 58.5 seconds, a tenth back of Miss Gould's world record.

Miss Gould, who won the 200-

meter four-stroke medley yesterday, wanted to prove she was also the world's best woman sprinter, but as a slow starter she simply ran out of water.

She was fourth at the turn, picked up only one rival and never looked as if she would overhaul Miss Neilson and Miss Babashoff. They had to show true grit in the closing meters, knowing Miss Gould was coming on strong. Miss Neilson led all the way.

On the victory stand, the girls

all embraced and smiled broadly, even Miss Gould. Next week she strives for the 200, 400 and 800 freestyle medals against more U.S. challengers, including Miss Babashoff.

After three days, the U.S. swimmers have five golds, four silver and three bronze—and have not been shut out.

Roland Mathies of East Germany, a backstroke who has not lost in six years, won the 100-meter final in a top performance, beating three Americans. The 21-year-old student led all the way and won in 56.5 seconds, an Olympic record.

The United States swept the next three places with Mike Stamm of San Diego (57.7), John Murphy of Hinsdale, Ill. (58.3) and Mitchell Ivey of San Jose, Calif. (58.5).

In the other final tonight, 16-year-old Beverly Whitfield of Sydney, Australia, came from last place to win the 200-meter breaststroke in an Olympic record of 2:41.7.

Dana Schoenfeld of Anaheim, Calif., took second (2:42.1), going with Miss Whitfield in the next lane, as she driving finish overhauled Galina Stepanova of the Soviet Union, the 1964 winner when she was Miss Galina Prozumenshikova.

Miss Whitfield carried her toy koala to the victory stand, the band played "God Save the Queen" and an Australian grumbled, "Why can't they play our anthem—'Advance, Australia Fair!'"

In the 200-meter free style, there was a moment of confusion whether Spitz's quest of seven gold medals was taking a toll of his strength when, after snatching the lead, he lost it to Gerber at the turn.

Gerber, held on until the last lap, and then Spitz showed that he owns lane four—the lane that he habitually gets because he is the fastest qualifier.

The Californian's power took him past Gerber to a clear margin of victory. Gerber's 1:53.7, his best time ever, earned him second place ahead of West Germany's Werner Lampe.

Mike Wenden, the Australian who won the 100 and 200 freestyle in Mexico (beating Spitz in the 100) barely made the final and started poorly, closing to third, then dropped back to fourth. Fred Tryler of Winter Park, Fla., the U.S. third man, was fifth, his 1:55.0 also beating the Olympic record of 1:55.3 set by Spitz in the morning trials.

Spitz, who won the 200-meter butterfly and anchored the victorious 4x100 free style relay team yesterday, won't win any medals tomorrow. He will compete in the 100-meter butterfly heats and semifinals, turning up for the butterfly final and the 4x200 relay Thursday, when he will seek to become the greatest collector of gold medals (five) in any Olympics.

Olympic Schedule

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The program of Olympic events tomorrow:

Fencing—Elimination rounds, men's individual foil finals, Equestrian—Dressage, Basketball—Preliminary round, Shooting—Small-bore rifle, three positions, finals, Wrestling—Freestyle semifinals, Swimming—Men's and women's heats, women's 4x100 freestyle relay finals, men's 100-meter breaststroke finals, men's 400-meter individual medley finals, women's 400-meter freestyle finals, men's springboard diving finals, Water polo—Preliminary round, Volleyball—Preliminary round, men and women, Yachting—Second race all six classes, Boxing—Preliminary bouts, Canoeing—Women's kayak singles final, Canadian pairs final, Handball—Preliminary round.

Weightlifting—Lightweight competition, Hockey—Preliminary round, Modern Pentathlon—Swimming final, Soccer—Preliminary round, Handball—Preliminary round.

And It Mounts as Athletes Sit and Wait

The Stakes Are High and So Is the Pressure

By Dwight Chapin
MUNICH, Aug. 29.—Pressure is the ever-present factor at the Olympic Games, particularly for track and field athletes who wait and wait and wait for the start of their competition.

"I've got to get out of here for a few days," said Steve Prefontaine, the distance runner from Oregon. "I'm really getting bugged. Got to get up in the mountains and relax."

Female distance runner Doris Brown of Seattle has been sick to her stomach most of the time she's been in Munich. She says she doesn't know why.

Hurdler Patty Johnson of San Clemente, Calif., ran in the Olympic Stadium the other day and admitted she had the shakes. And this isn't even her first Olympic; she was fourth at Mexico City in 1968.

"All I can remember of that race," she says, "is when I was in the 'set' position. Everything after that was a blur. But I guess that's good. If you actually said to yourself, 'Here I am in the Olympic Games,' you'd probably swoon on the spot."

Memories of Mexico
Bill Toomey is a television commentator now but he was the Olympic gold medalist in the decathlon four years ago.

"The pressure was applied to me from the moment I stepped off the plane in Mexico City," he said. "I was met by a group of German athletes and friends. After welcoming me, the conversation naturally gravitated to Kurt Bendin (the West German decathlon star who was favored to win the gold medal). Before the day was over, they had gotten across the desired impression: that Bendin was superhuman and that, really, there was no sense in anyone else even competing against him."

After that, Toomey decided to stay as far away from other countries' athletes and officials as he could.

There are those who say that the pressure in the Olympic trials—the struggle to make the team—is greater than that at the Games themselves. Toomey disagrees.

Brazil, Hungary Tie in Soccer, U.S. Loses, 3-0

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Brazil registered the first surprise of the soccer tournament here tonight when it held Hungary, the Olympic champions, to a 2-2 draw.

The result kept alive the Brazilians' hopes of qualifying for the finals, but it is a slim hope, for while they must beat Iran, Hungary needs only a tie in its game against Denmark. The Danes made certain of a place in the last night's 4-0 victory over Iran.

West Germany also clinched a place in the last eight tonight when it beat Morocco, 3-0. The West Germans will probably be joined by Malaysia, which beat the United States, 3-0, tonight.

The Americans must beat the West Germans to squeeze out Malaysia for a place in the finals.

U.S. Modern Pentathlon
The U.S. team finished 10th in the modern pentathlon, a combined event of fencing, swimming, equestrian, shooting and running.

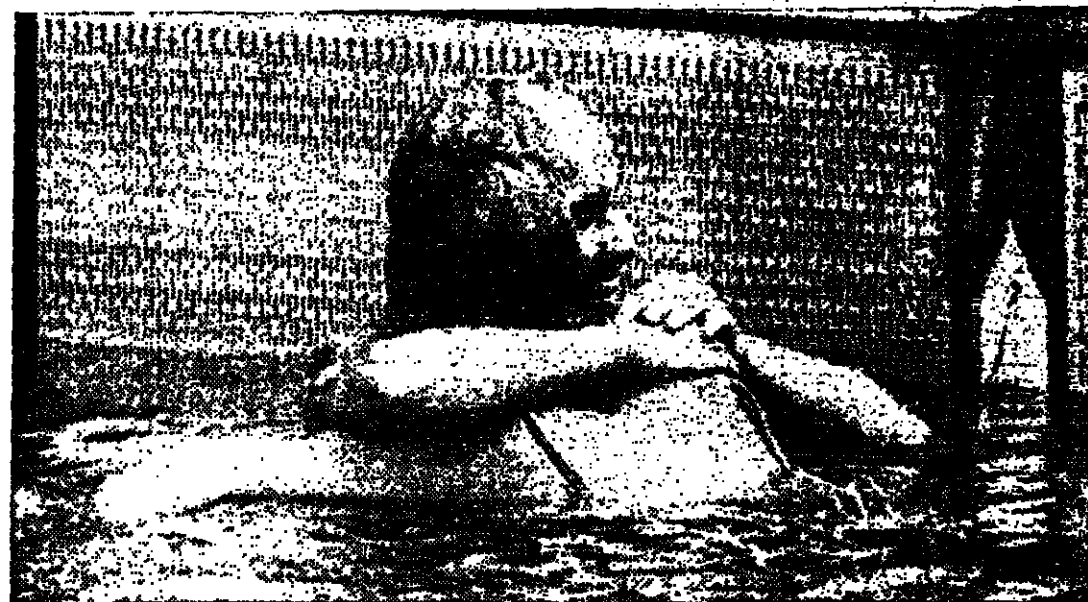
The team, consisting of Steve Prefontaine, Steve Nunn, and Steve Nunn, finished with a total score of 1,503 points.

The team's performance was a disappointment, as they had hoped to qualify for the finals. However, the team will still compete in the individual events.

U.S. Team Classification
The U.S. team finished 10th in the team classification, with a total score of 1,503 points.

The team's performance was a disappointment, as they had hoped to qualify for the finals. However, the team will still compete in the individual events.

Olympic time is LONGINES time



POOLED TALENT—Sandra Neilson of El Monte, Calif., hugs Shirley Babashoff after Miss Neilson set a world record in the 100-meter freestyle final. Miss Babashoff, of Fountain Valley, Calif., was second, beating Australia's bronze medalist Shane Gould.



Angelo Scalzone set world record

Italy's Scalzone Captures Gold In Trap Shoot

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Angelo Scalzone, an Italian hotel owner, fired a world record 199 out of 200 to clinch the Olympic trap shooting gold medal today.

Frenchman Michel Carrega, the 1970-71 world champion, finished second with 188, three better than Italy's Silvano Basagli, who took the bronze medal. Carrega is a 37-year-old fisherman from Bastia, Corsica.

Scalzone, 41, led the three-day competition from the opening series and his only failure came when he missed once in the eighth series of 25 shots.

After feeling that emotional sensation of listening to her national anthem—"It sounds corny but it's true"—Miss King returned to the Olympic Village cafeteria and was persuaded, though it didn't take much, by three Australians to give up her hot chocolate and share their wine.

Mixed Attire
Miss King even did some sharing last night when she was on the winner's stand of the victory platform. She wore the pants of a diving teammate and the top of an American boxer. Before going to the hall, she said, she thought about taking her official U.S. Olympic outfit but then let it home because she might not need it.

"Still, I had confidence that I was going to win," she said. "I guess I'm just a bit screwed up."

Part of her confusion originates from the 1968 Mexico City Olympics when she was in striking distance of winning, and went for the works, attempting a dive of high technical difficulty. She wound up with a broken arm, instead, and a fourth-place finish.

"It was a disaster which ended up in a positive way," she said, explaining that she might have quit had she won that gold medal and would have missed last night's feeling. Now, she is not sure of the future but may stay around for next year's world swimming championships.

Last night she changed from her Mexico City program, substituting for the 3.6 degree of difficulty.

has happened to me," said Jones, his voice wavering slightly with emotion, "but it is probably the last. The Olympics are as far as I could go. I can't win a medal now. I probably will quit boxing."

"I know I had him hurt. He was staggering all over the ring. I was sure everybody saw that. He was throwing anything at me. I won. The crowd knows I did. The films show it."

The Scoring
Judges from Libya and Malaysia gave the bout to Jones, the Libyan giving Jones all three rounds, and a Yugoslav scored Tregubov the winner, 58. The other two judges—J.D. Krom of the Netherlands and Niam Malik of Niger—had it a draw. No Olympic bout can end in a draw, and a judge who scores the bout even must give one of the fighters an edge.

Both Krom and Malik gave the edge to the Russian, making him the winner, 3-2.

"I'm just sorry for Reginald," said coach Bobby Lewis. "He is from New Jersey and Gov. William Cahill flew over here just to see him fight."

Kunzelsov Wins
Russian featherweight Boris Kunzelsov, who scored the first knockout of the tournament on Sunday, gained a split decision in his second outing, against Jose Baptista of Venezuela.

Luk Self, a 21-year-old factory worker from Toledo, Ohio, advanced in the featherweight division with a unanimous decision over Angelos Theodorakos of Greece.

Self, fighting for the second time within three days, did not look impressive. It took him two rounds to find the timing for his left jab and his right cross, although he had the advantage of reach and speed.

Dibiassi, the 1968 Olympic gold medalist in platform diving and silver medalist in the springboard, had led since the second dive but faltered badly on his final dive, a forward 3 1/2 somersault, to slip all the way back to sixth place with 380.16.

The second and third places went to a pair of Russians, Viacheslav Skrabov and Vladimir Vasin, respectively. Craig Lincoln of the University of Minnesota went from seventh place after the first four dives to fourth place with 386.75 points.

Miss King 'Glad to Be Alone'

'What Is There Afterward?' Diving Medalist Sadly Asks

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—With a gold medal tucked in her pocketbook, Miss King becomes a bit melancholy when she wonders what can come next when you've done it all. "What is there afterward?" she asks.

Last night, Miss King, a U.S. Air Force captain, won the women's three-meter springboard Olympic diving title and today, when she began to give meaning to the triumph, said: "It was sort of a sad moment. I mean you've done it. Of course, I was kind of happy afterward but I was glad to be alone."

Being alone meant no serious talk, no philosophical explanations to the question she would face a hundred times the next day: "How does it feel to win a gold medal?"

After feeling that emotional sensation of listening to her national anthem—"It sounds corny but it's true"—Miss King returned to the Olympic Village cafeteria and was persuaded, though it didn't take much, by three Australians to give up her hot chocolate and share their wine.

Miss King even did some sharing last night when she was on the winner's stand of the victory platform. She wore the pants of a diving teammate and the top of an American boxer. Before going to the hall, she said, she thought about taking her official U.S. Olympic outfit but then let it home because she might not need it.

"Still, I had confidence that I was going to win," she said. "I guess I'm just a bit screwed up."

Part of her confusion originates from the 1968 Mexico City Olympics when she was in striking distance of winning, and went for the works, attempting a dive of high technical difficulty. She wound up with a broken arm, instead, and a fourth-place finish.

"It was a disaster which ended up in a positive way," she said, explaining that she might have quit had she won that gold medal and would have missed last night's feeling. Now, she is not sure of the future but may stay around for next year's world swimming championships.

Last night she changed from her Mexico City program, substituting for the 3.6 degree of difficulty.

has happened to me," said Jones, his voice wavering slightly with emotion, "but it is probably the last. The Olympics are as far as I could go. I can't win a medal now. I probably will quit boxing."

"I know I had him hurt. He was staggering all over the ring. I was sure everybody saw that. He was throwing anything at me. I won. The crowd knows I did. The films show it."

The Scoring
Judges from Libya and Malaysia gave the bout to Jones, the Libyan giving Jones all three rounds, and a Yugoslav scored Tregubov the winner, 58. The other two judges—J.D. Krom of the Netherlands and Niam Malik of Niger—had it a draw. No Olympic bout can end in a draw, and a judge who scores the bout even must give one of the fighters an edge.

Both Krom and Malik gave the edge to the Russian, making him the winner, 3-2.

"I'm just sorry for Reginald," said coach Bobby Lewis. "He is from New Jersey and Gov. William Cahill flew over here just to see him fight."

Kunzelsov Wins
Russian featherweight Boris Kunzelsov, who scored the first knockout of the tournament on Sunday, gained a split decision in his second outing, against Jose Baptista of Venezuela.

Luk Self, a 21-year-old factory worker from Toledo, Ohio, advanced in the featherweight division with a unanimous decision over Angelos Theodorakos of Greece.

Self, fighting for the second time within three days, did not look impressive. It took him two rounds to find the timing for his left jab and his right cross, although he had the advantage of reach and speed.

Dibiassi, the 1968 Olympic gold medalist in platform diving and silver medalist in the springboard, had led since the second dive but faltered badly on his final dive, a forward 3 1/2 somersault, to slip all the way back to sixth place with 380.16.

The second and third places went to a pair of Russians, Viacheslav Skrabov and Vladimir Vasin, respectively. Craig Lincoln of the University of Minnesota went from seventh place after the first four dives to fourth place with 386.75 points.

U.S. Boxer Loses to Russian On Fine Points of Olympics
MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Valeri Tregubov, a two-time European boxing champion from Russia, won a controversial Olympic decision over U.S. lightweight Reginald Jones in a 15-minute demonstration of paper throwing and catcalling.

A capacity crowd of 5,000 persons in the Olympic Hall yelled out rather (prober) and (hoover) (stop it), when Tregubov, with a cut over his right eye, was given the decision.

"This is not the first time this has happened to me," said Jones, his voice wavering slightly with emotion, "but it is probably the last. The Olympics are as far as I could go. I can't win a medal now. I probably will quit boxing."

"I know I had him hurt. He was staggering all over the ring. I was sure everybody saw that. He was throwing anything at me. I won. The crowd knows I did. The films show it."

The Scoring
Judges from Libya and Malaysia gave the bout to Jones, the Libyan giving Jones all three rounds, and a Yugoslav scored Tregubov the winner, 58. The other two judges—J.D. Krom of the Netherlands and Niam Malik of Niger—had it a draw. No Olympic bout can end in a draw, and a judge who scores the bout even must give one of the fighters an edge.

Both Krom and Malik gave the edge to the Russian, making him the winner, 3-2.

Olympic Scoreboard

YACHTING—At Kiel, West Germany, Serge Maury of France won the first place in the Finn class. The second place went to the Soviet Union's Vladimir Kozlov. The third place went to the Soviet Union's Vladimir Kozlov.

WRESTLING—At Munich, West Germany, Frederick Wessel, world men's freestyle champion in 1969 and 1970, defeated his Russian opponent Vasily Shakhmurov, 6-4. Christian Wolf, Bernard Teliard and Daniel Revenu led their pools and all three Japanese competitors also advanced.

BOXING—At Munich, Pakistan's Hafiz Muhammad, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

Belgium beat France, 1-4; Spain and Italy, 0-0; and Argentina, 2-1, in men's group A matches.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

YUGOSLAVIA—At Munich, Yugoslavia's Vlado Stenzel, 2-1, in a group A men's match.

U.S. Fix Rips Cr By 67-4

Dwight Jones Is High Wire

MUNICH, Aug. 29
United States stayed world of basketball routing Cuba, 67-48.

Cuba had been in of the teams likely U.S. dominance basketball. But the came out tense, and the game like nervo breds, and then pro a brand of basket yet to reach its islan

The brand includ starting forward w 2-inch, 6-9 and 6-6 a 6-2 and a 6-1 ha reprints on the be 7-foot-4, 6-8 and

And they must s take the discipline, the former Oklahoa coach, who teach togetherness with trend.

Switched De As the said after "Nobody likes to 1 Tonight the U.S. took their fast-b switched from m zone and had the after the first five

The Cubans mad their first 15 shot for 39 at the hal trailed, 33-21, and I like the speedy c beat the United States, 67-48. That was the first the Pan-Am.

The Americans lead, playing the game, seldom drib and always settin left, 6-6, from Lon scored five shot Dwight Jones, 6-6 scored three strai Stanton, 6-4, of Te the bench, stole 1 basket, and then it was 25-15.

Meanwhile, Jim J nsota, 6-9 and 22 leaning on Pedro 1 can't make a shot United States in Games. Chappie tonight.

Once the Cuban shooter with 29 percent, off and the Units pulled away. Dw ished with 13 pon American was in

In other actio upon Yugoslavia double-figure per four starters. Te Ruben Rodriguez ners with 16 pon Jelovac led the los Krestanovic, a University student Group B loss was two victories for "Brazil struggled 69, holding off a 1 ty led by Wayne. Finished with 22 Garbis Rubens led

In the actio Egypt, 78-73; We the Philippines, 93 routed Senegal, 95 Russia, despite Alsham Sharmukh tough time before Italy, 79-66; Cao Australia, 69-68; Senegal, 95-58; Egypt, 78-73, and beat the Philipp

Japanese Men's Gymnastics
MUNICH, Aug. 29
Japan won its fourth straight gold in the Olympic 23 gymnastics before 23 spectators at the arena. The Japanese 11 in each of exercises for a 3 points and, with compulsory exerc combined total of The Soviet U silver medal with 1 points and, and bronze medal with

U.S. Boxer Loses to Russian On Fine Points of Olympics
MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Valeri Tregubov, a two-time European boxing champion from Russia, won a controversial Olympic decision over U.S. lightweight Reginald Jones in a 15-minute demonstration of paper throwing and catcalling.

A capacity crowd of 5,000 persons in the Olympic Hall yelled out rather (prober) and (hoover) (stop it), when Tregubov, with a cut over his right eye, was given the decision.

"This is not the first time this has happened to me," said Jones, his voice wavering slightly with emotion, "but it is probably the last. The Olympics are as far as I could go. I can't win a medal now. I probably will quit boxing."

"I know I had him hurt. He was staggering all over the ring. I was sure everybody saw that. He was throwing anything at me. I won. The crowd knows I did. The films show it."

The Scoring
Judges from Libya and Malaysia gave the bout to Jones, the Libyan giving Jones all three rounds, and a Yugoslav scored Tregubov the winner, 58. The other two judges—J.D. Krom of the Netherlands and Niam Malik of Niger—had it a draw. No Olympic bout can end in a draw, and a judge who scores the bout even must give one of the fighters an edge.

Both Krom and Malik gave the edge to the Russian, making him the winner, 3-2.

"I'm just sorry for Reginald," said coach Bobby Lewis. "He is from New Jersey and Gov. William Cahill flew over here just to see him fight."

Kunzelsov Wins
Russian featherweight Boris Kunzelsov, who scored the first knockout of the tournament on Sunday, gained a split decision in his second outing, against Jose Baptista of Venezuela.

Luk Self, a 21-year-old factory worker from Toledo, Ohio, advanced in the featherweight division with a unanimous decision over Angelos Theodorakos of Greece.

Self, fighting for the second time within three days, did not look impressive. It took him two rounds to find the timing for his left jab and his right cross, although he had the advantage of reach and speed.

Dibiassi, the 1968 Olympic gold medalist in platform diving and silver medalist in the springboard, had led since the second dive but faltered badly on his final dive, a forward 3 1/2 somersault, to slip all the way back to sixth place with 380.16.

The second and third places went to a pair of Russians, Viacheslav Skrabov and Vladimir Vasin, respectively. Craig Lincoln of the University of Minnesota went from seventh place after the first four dives to fourth place with 386.75 points.

U.S. Boxer Loses to Russian On Fine Points of Olympics
MUNICH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Valeri Tregubov, a two-time European boxing champion from Russia, won a controversial Olympic decision over U.S. lightweight Reginald Jones in a 15-minute demonstration of paper throwing and catcalling.

A capacity crowd of 5,000 persons in the Olympic Hall yelled out rather (prober) and (hoover) (stop it), when Tregubov, with a cut over his right eye, was given the decision.

"This is not the first time this has happened to me," said Jones, his voice wavering slightly with emotion, "but it is probably the last. The Olympics are as far as I could go. I can't win a medal now. I probably will quit boxing."

"I know I had him hurt. He was staggering all over the ring. I was sure everybody saw that. He was throwing anything at me. I won. The crowd knows I did. The films show it."

The Scoring
Judges from Libya and Malaysia gave the bout to Jones, the Libyan giving Jones all three rounds, and a Yugoslav scored Tregubov the winner, 58. The other two judges—J.D. Krom of the Netherlands and Niam Malik of Niger—had it a draw. No Olympic bout can end in a draw, and a judge who scores the bout even



Lightweight freestyle wrestler Ali Sahin of Turkey gets an armlock from Hungary in Olympic competition. The Turk won the bout.

In World Club Championship Soccer

nina's Pastoriza Able to Face Ajax

Glanville, 29 (UPI)—Second player of the field in the Cup when he is able to play, will be able to play in the Intercontinental Cup.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Intercontinental Cup club will not be able to play in the first club championship will be on Sept. 5.

Russia Wins 100-Kilometer Cycling Gold

Poland Is Second, Netherlands Third

MUNICH, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union won a battle against the clock on the forest-lined Munich-Lindau autobahn here today to take the first cycling gold medal of the 1972 Olympics.

The Soviet team of Boris Chouchev, Valeri Lashcheyev, Gennadi Komarov and Valeri Lashcheyev completed the 100-kilometer course in 2 hours 11 minutes 17.8 seconds.

This was almost 30 seconds faster than the Polish team, which took the silver medal. The Dutch, the 1968 champions, took the bronze medal, 1:10 behind the Russians.

After 48 kilometers, the Dutch team—Fedor den Hartog, Henk Eijnde, Coen Frijns and Aad van den Hoek—was reduced to the minimum of three when Van den Hoek broke a wheel. He was not able to catch up after repairs.

Since the Dutch, largely due to Den Hartog, set the fastest time of 29:50 to the 25-kilometer mark, most experts here were convinced that the accident cost them the silver if not the gold medal.

Regular Schedule
The Russians rode to a regular schedule, never planning, although they were trailing the Dutch, the Poles and the Norwegians in the early stages. The steady pace slowly wore down the Poles—Lucjan Lis, Edward Barcik, Stanislaw Socha and Ryszard Sankowski.

At the three-quarter mark, the Russians were in the lead for the first time and their greater power showed in the final 25-kilometer dash. Their final average was 46.57 kilometers an hour.

Belgium finished fourth, Norway fifth and Sweden sixth.

Belgium finished fourth, Norway fifth and Sweden sixth.

Belgium finished fourth, Norway fifth and Sweden sixth.

Aborigine to Make Forest Hills Debut

Miss Goolagong Accepts Award, Lapses

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—An hour after the interviews began, Evonne Goolagong allowed herself the luxury of a yawn.

The glare from another set of television lights hit the 21-year-old Australian tennis queen like an overhead smash, and the large brown eyes blinked. Her left hand fiddled absently with the charm-bracelet trinkets around her right wrist—one for each of the 18 countries she has visited.

"If anybody wanted these interviews," Miss Goolagong said patiently at a restaurant yesterday where she received the Dewar's Cup for an outstanding contribution to tennis. "I seem to be going back and forth."

The voice was soft and hesitant, a complete contrast to the perpetual-motion style of play that had carried the daughter of an aboriginal sheep-shearer to the Wimbledon championship at the age of 19.

"This must be a world-record press conference for you," a sympathetic interviewer finally said as people with microphones, tape-recorders and notebooks continued bombarding the guest of honor from all directions.

Forest Hills Debut

"I think so," said Miss Goolagong, in New York for the first time and scheduled to make her debut at Forest Hills in the United States Open championship starting tomorrow.

She is seeded No. 2, behind Billie Jean King and ahead of Chris Evert, the young Floridian whose play in the 1971 Open sent ticket sales soaring. At Wimbledon last year, Miss Goolagong beat Mrs. King in a semifinal and routed Margaret Court in the final, 6-4, 6-1. She gained the final again this year, but lost to Mrs. King.

The contract professionals are back at Forest Hills, and two former men's titleholders who missed the tourney last year, Australians Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall, are back. Rosewall, who won in 1970, is seeded second behind Stan Smith, and Laver, the 1969 champion, is seeded third. Romania's Ilie Nastase is the fourth seed.

Some of Miss Goolagong's observations yesterday: "Chris Evert—I found out she's a machine on clay. I beat her once on grass and she beat me twice on clay. I have more respect for her than just about any other player."

Rushing Is Tense

On pre-match psychology—"I don't like rushing. I just like to sit down and rest before a match. Half the time I don't even look at the draw."

On her tennis earnings—"Actually, I don't know how much it is. It doesn't interest me. The money's in good hands." (She earned \$25,000 last year, and probably surpasses that figure this year.)

On dates—"Ummm. I might go out to a theater or see a film. I like music and dancing." Her major weakness on the court, she confessed, is a sudden loss of concentration.



Evonne Goolagong receiving cup

money's in good hands." (She earned \$25,000 last year, and probably surpasses that figure this year.)

On dates—"Ummm. I might go out to a theater or see a film. I like music and dancing." Her major weakness on the court, she confessed, is a sudden loss of concentration.

Going Walkabout

"My mind goes walkabout," she said, and then explained that walkabout was an aboriginal term from the Australian outback meaning to wander.

"I just have these lapses. I guess I'm stuck with it. But I play better when I get behind. I say to myself, 'Now I have to play well.'"

Vic Edwards, the coach who discovered Miss Goolagong at the age of 9 and became her legal guardian, was asked what had caught his eye about the girl.

"Her reflexes, her timing and her ball sense," said Edwards. "You don't look so much at how they hit a ball. It's the other things. She was something you could work on."

Mangual Gives A's 5-4 Victory

Beats Indians On Pinch Homer

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Angel Mangual, in a slump at bat and in the outfield, belted a three-run pinch homer in the seventh inning yesterday to lift the Oakland A's to a 5-4 victory over the Cleveland Indians and keep them a half-game behind Chicago in the American League's Western Division.

The A's had managed only one single off Cleveland starter Steve Dunning through the first six innings, but then Matty Alou got his first American League hit and Reggie Jackson walked. Both runners advanced on an infield out and, after Sal Bando was intentionally walked, Alou scored on a sacrifice fly and Gene Tenace singled home Jackson.

Mike Hagan came up to pinch hit, and when Mike Kilkenny relieved Dunning, Mangual batted for Hagan and lined an 0-3 pitch for his fifth homer.

David Knowles came on for Vida Blue to pitch his fourth victory in five relief decisions, but two more relievers were required to stop Cleveland when it scored two in the ninth.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 4
Former Boston infielder Mike Andrews drove in five runs with a three-run homer and a double as Chicago topped Boston, 6-1, on the road.

Andrews, who was traded to Chicago after the 1970 season, snapped a scoreless tie in the fourth inning as he lined his seventh home run of the season into the left field screen with Dick Allen and Carlos May aboard. He gave the White Sox a 5-1 lead in the sixth inning with a double that scored Buddy Bradford and Allen. Rich Morales singled home the final run.

Orleans 2, Twins 0
Jim Palmer scattered five hits for his 18th victory as Baltimore blanked Minnesota, 2-0, on the road. The triumph moved the Orioles to a game behind Detroit in the American League Eastern Division.

Don Baylor's ninth home run of the season in the fifth gave the Orioles a 1-0 lead. Boog Powell singled in Bobby Grich, who reached second on an error and a ground ball, to give the Orioles an insurance run in the eighth.

Monday's Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York 600 000 011-2 4 0
Cincinnati 000 004 105-3 8 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0

